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### NOTES OF CASES.

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EVIDENCE—ATTEMPT TO BRIBE WITNESS.—Evidence tending to show that a party to an action tried to bribe a witness to give false testimony in his favor is held in *Nowack v. Metropolitan Street R. Co.* (N. Y.), 54 L. R. A. 592, to be competent as an admission of weakness in his case.

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CONFLICT OF LAWS—JUDGMENT NOTES.—A judgment against a non-resident, entered on a note containing a power of attorney to confess judgment, which is valid in the State where entered, is held in *Crim v. Crim* (Mo.), 54 L. R. A. 502 to be entitled to full faith and credit in other States.

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RIPARIAN RIGHTS—EXTENT.—The right of a riparian proprietor to use the water for irrigating purposes is held in *Jones v. Conn.* (Or.), 54 L. R. A. 630, not to be limited to the tract of land bordering on the stream, as first segregated and sold by the government, but to extend to lands lying back of such tract and purchased by him from other persons.

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CONSPIRACY—INTENT—INTOXICATION.—Upon trial of an indictment for conspiring to commit murder, the fact of defendant's intoxication at the time of the commission of the offense is held in *Booher v. State* (Ind.), 54 L. R. A. 391, to be properly considered by the jury as bearing upon the existence of the felonious intent necessary to render him guilty.

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CARRIERS—STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.—The right of stoppage *in transitu* of a carload of lumber is held in *Brewer Lumber Co. v. Boston & A. R. Co.* (Mass.), 54 L. R. A. 435, not to be lost by the storage of the lumber by the carrier for failure to unload within the time required by its rules, when the freight charges remain unpaid, and the carrier has made no arrangement to hold the property for the consignee.

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CONTRACTS—INTOXICATION.—The fact that at the time of signing a note the maker is voluntarily intoxicated to the extent that he cannot give proper attention to it, is held in *Wright v. Waller* (Ala.), 54 L. R. A. 440, not to render the note void.

The authorities as to the validity of a contract made with an intoxicated person are collated in a note to this case.

See *ante* p. 737.

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RIPARIAN RIGHTS — DIVERSION — OBSTRUCTION — PRESCRIPTION.—Riparian owners along a stream of water, the flow of which has been diverted from its natural channel, or obstructed by a permanent dam, which has continued for the time necessary to establish a prescriptive right to perpetually maintain the same, who have improved their property in reliance upon the continuance thereof, are held in *Kray v. Muggli* (Minn.), 54 L. R. A. 473, to acquire a reciprocal right to have the artificial conditions remain undisturbed.